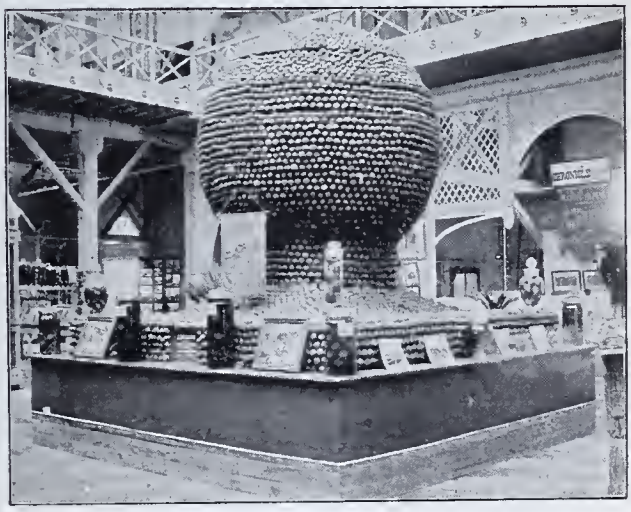
World's Fair Edition

THE COUNTY AND CITY

Los Angeles

IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA



LOS ANGELES ORANGES AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

Issued by the Board of Supervisors

October, 1893

THE

COUNTY AND CITY

OF

LOS ANGELES

IN

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

ISSUED FOR DISTRIBUTION AT THE

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

BY THE COUNTY

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

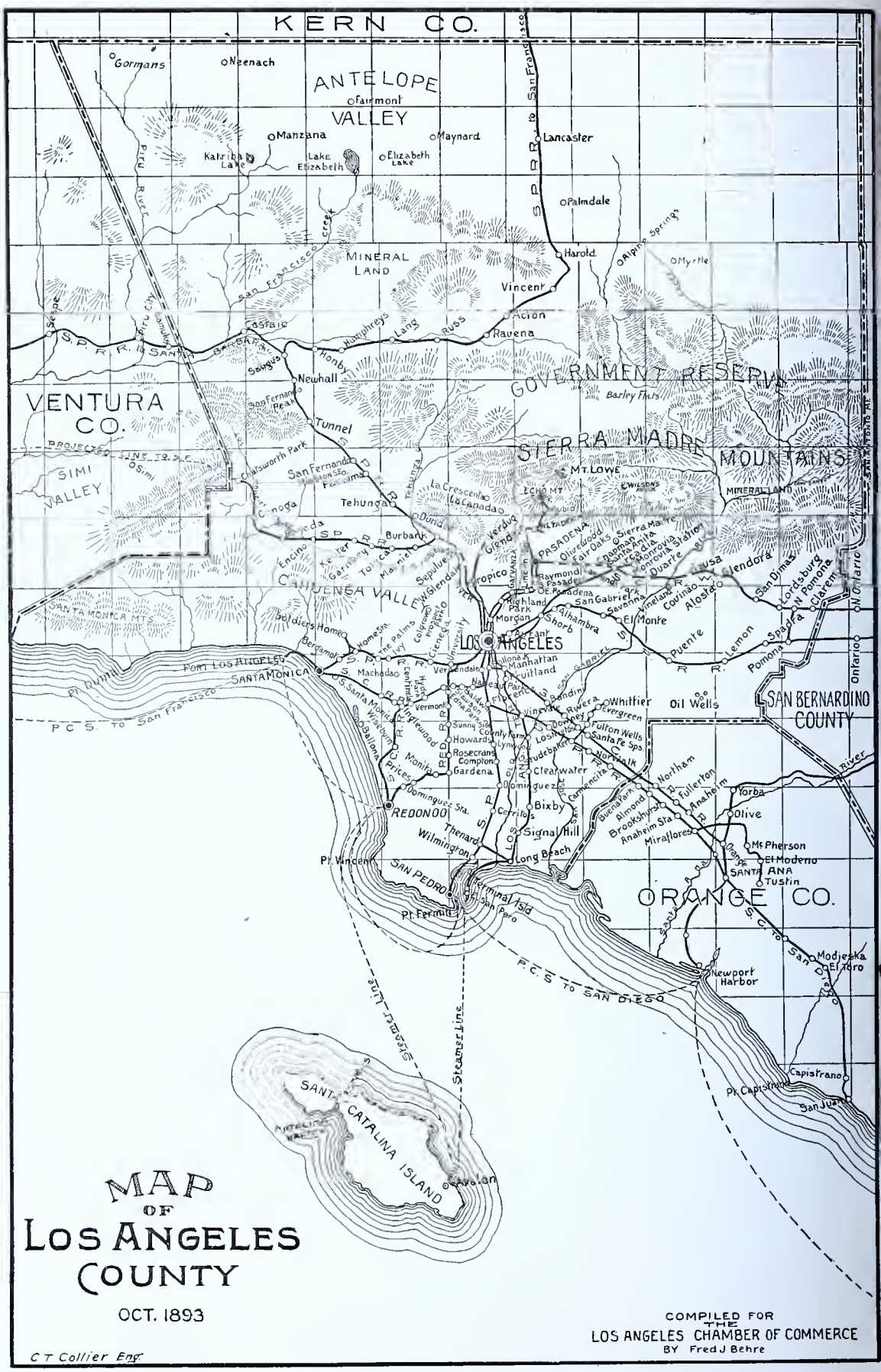
WRITTEN BY

HARRY ELLINGTON BROOK,

Author of "Southern California," "The Land of Sunshine," "Irrigation in Southern California."

OCTOBER, 1893

TIMES-MIRROR CO.


KERN CO.
Gormans
Neenach
ANTELOPE VALLEY
Fairmont
Manzana
Maynard
Lancaster
Katrina Lake
Lake Elizabeth
Elizabeth Lake
Palmdale
Alpine Springs
Myrtle
Harold
Vincent
MINERAL LAND
Acton
Ravena
Castaic
Humphreys
Lang
Russ
Saugus
Honby
Newhall
VENTURA CO.
San Fernando Pass
Tunnel
PROJECTED LINE TO S.F.
Simi
SIMI VALLEY
Chatsworth Park
San Fernando
Tehunga
La Crescenta
La Canada
Dunsmuir
Burbank
Glendale
Verdugo
Eagle Rock
Pasadena
Mt. Lowe
Echo Mt.
Lowe's
Mineral Land
Sierra Madre Mountains
Government Reserve
Barley Flats
Raymond
Fair Oaks
Sierra Madre
Santa Anita
Arcadia
Monrovia
Duarte
Glendora
San Dimas
Lordsburg
N. Pomona
Claremont
Ontario
Tropico
Alhambra
Highland Park
Morgan
Shorb
San Gabriel
El Monte
Savanna
Vineland
Covina
Alosta
Puente
Lemon
Spadra
Pomona
Los Angeles
Soldiers Home
Home St.
The Palms
Ivy
Colorado
Cienega
University
Bergamot
Fort Los Angeles
Santa Monica
Pt. Dume
Santa Monica Mts.
Machado
Vermont
Manhattan
Fruitland
Normandie
Whittier
Evergreen
Oil Wells
San Bernardino County
Inglewood
Howard
Sunny Side
County Farm
Lynwood
Fulton Wells
Santa Fe Springs
Rosecrans
Compton
Gardena
Dominguez
Clearwater
Norwalk
Northam
Fullerton
Anaheim
Yorba
Olive
Buena Park
Almond
Brookshyre
Anaheim Sta.
Miraflores
Ms Pherson
El Moderno
Santa Ana
Tustin
Orange Co.
Redondo
Prices
Dominguez Sta.
Cerritos
Bixby
Signal Hill
Thenard
Wilmington
Long Beach
Pt. Vincent
San Pedro
Terminal Isld
Pt. Fermin
San Pedro
Newport Harbor
Modjeska
El Toro
Capistrano
Pt. Capistrano
San Juan
P.C.S. to San Diego
Steamer Line
Catalina Line
Santa Catalina Island
Avalon
Mateline Mts.
MAP OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
OCT. 1893
C T Collier Eng.
COMPILED FOR THE LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BY Fred J Behre

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

SO GREAT and varied are the resources of this, the leading county of Southern California, and so varied its scenery, soil and climate, that a large volume would be needed to do full justice to the subject. In this little work, which is compiled primarily for the use of those at a distance, who contemplate coming to Southern California, all that can be done is to give an outline of the leading features of this grand county, which is undoubtedly destined to become, before many years, one of the most densely populated and wealthiest sections of the United States.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Los Angeles County contains about 4,000 square miles of territory. Some four-fifths of this is capable of cultivation, with water supplied, the remainder being mountainous. The shore-line is about eighty-five miles in length, the county extending from thirty to fifty miles from the ocean. Within this area there is a remarkable variety of scenery, soil and climate. There are low, moist valleys, elevated mesas, or table-lands, rolling foothills, and rugged mountains sometimes snow-capped in winter.

The northern portion of this county is a part of what is now called the Mojave Desert, the western section of which, known as the Antelope Valley, is being rapidly settled and cultivated. South of this, extending almost to Los Angeles City, is the great San Fernando Valley. East of Los Angeles is the beautiful San Gabriel Valley, shut in from the north by pine-clad mountains. This in turn, opens into the Pomona Valley. Both are celebrated for their horticultural products and beautiful homes. Westward from the county seat, toward the ocean, extends the Santa Monica range of low mountains. South of this range, between the city and the ocean, is a wide and fertile plain, with several small settlements. Southeast of Los Angeles is the Los Nietos Valley, a fertile section, with plenty of moisture, where there are many dairies, corn

and alfalfa fields, as well as orchards. More than 90 per cent of the development, thus far, has been in the southern portion of the county, most of the steep mountains and waste land lying in the northern section.

In the lower valleys the soil consists of a rich alluvium, deposited by streams in past ages. The upper valleys possess all grades of this alluvium, and have, also, in some places, a black soil called adobe, which forms in winter a tenacious mud. It is well adapted to grain and some varieties of fruit. On the mesas, or plains, there is much soil composed of debris washed from the mountains, mixed with vegetable accumulations; also some sandy clay. A large area is rich, sandy loam, with water at from five to twelve feet below the surface. On the rolling and table-lands the soil is warm, porous, and more or less sandy, well adapted to fruit culture. Next come the foothills, with much decomposed granite; this makes the choicest citrus fruit land. Beyond are the mountains, much of the land in which is good for pasturage, with small arable valleys. Where there are so many varieties — sometimes several within the limits of one farm — it is easy to find soil adapted to any product that can be raised in this section.

A remarkable variety of climate may be found within the limits of the county, the difference being caused by elevation and distance from the ocean. On the coast it is cooler in summer and a little warmer in winter than inland, with occasional fogs at night. This climate is well adapted to those who suffer from nervous affections. Farther inland it becomes warmer, and in places decidedly hot at times during midsummer days, although there is always a gentle breeze from the ocean, and the summer nights are cool enough to make blankets welcome. As the mountains are climbed, a cool, bracing, dry air is encountered, which is very beneficial to consumptives.

On a winter's day one may breakfast by the sea-shore, after a dip in the ocean, lunch amid the orange groves of the San Gabriel Valley and dine on the snow-capped summits of the Sierra Madre, under the towering pines The climate is an "all the year round" one, pleasant in summer as well as in winter. At Los Angeles the temperature seldom reaches 100 degrees, and still more rarely sinks to the freezing point.

Horticulture is the great industry of Los Angeles County, the entire list of products including everything that can be

grown in the State. There are about 1,500,000 fruit trees growing in the county, and orchards are being planted on every hand. The income from this source, already large, will within a few years be immense. The shipments of oranges alone from the county last season aggregated several thousand carloads.

Los Angeles County, though no longer the center of citrus culture in California, still ships more oranges than any other county, many of the trees being fifteen years old and upward and bearing immense crops. Most of the orange orchards are in the San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys. The lemon is also profitably grown in suitable localities. The olive has been largely planted of late, doing well almost everywhere in the county. Fine oil is made. The chief deciduous fruits are apricots and prunes, which yield heavy crops and pay large profits. The walnut crop of last season amounted to nearly 100 carloads. Peaches, grapes, nectarines, figs, almonds, apples, pears, guavas, berries, and a number of other fruits are also grown. There are many fruit drying establishments and two of the largest wineries in the State, besides several smaller ones. Berries are very profitable. From one point in the San Gabriel Valley 500,000 pounds of strawberries were shipped last season. The total fruit acreage is 37,594 acres, of which there are in bearing 20,472; not bearing, 17,122. Of this acreage there are 7,387 acres bearing and 4,910 non-bearing orange trees. The plant for 1892 was 8,724 acres.

Large quantities of fine wheat and barley are raised. On some of the ranches, wheat has averaged a yield of a ton to the acre. About 1,300 pounds is considered a good average. Corn sometimes attains a height of 20 feet and the yield is sometimes 100 bushels to the acre.

The shipping ports of Los Angeles are San Pedro and Redondo, to which have recently been added Santa Monica—where the Southern Pacific Company has built a wharf 4,600 feet long — and Long Beach. Government engineers have recommended an appropriation of nearly $3,000,000 for the creation of a first-class deep-water harbor at San Pedro, where vessels of the deepest draught may come to the wharves.

The transportation facilities of the county are unexcelled. Besides the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe, which are transcontinental lines, and their numerous branches, there is

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ROSES: PHOTOGRAPHED IN FEBRUARY.

the Terminal, which is projected as the Pacific Coast end of a third transcontinental route, and the Redondo Railway. No point in the southern portion of the county is more than five miles from a railroad. Vessels of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company call regularly for freight and passengers at Santa Monica—officially known as Port Los Angeles—, San Pedro and Redondo. The Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company's freight steamers also call at the latter place.

The chief articles of export from the county are fresh, dried and canned fruits, walnuts, potatoes and vegetables, beans, wool, wine and brandy. The imports of lumber through San Pedro and Redondo are very large.

The manufacturing industry is yet in its embryo stage, although by no means unimportant. Among the chief articles made are canned, dried and crystallized fruits, iron castings, iron and cement pipe, machinery, brick, boxes, flour, crackers, soap, doors and sash, pottery, mineral water, beer, wine and brandy, furniture, candy, pickles, and ice. A smelter is going up, and a hog-packing factory of large capacity is in operation in Los Angeles. A small rolling mill, to utilize scrap iron is about to be established. There are good openings for more fruit preserving works and creameries; also for glass factories, tanneries, harness, saddle and shoe factories, paper mills, rope walks, nail and wool factories.

The population of the county increased from 33,881 in 1880 to 101,454 in 1890, and, notwithstanding the segregation of Orange County, the assessed valuation of property between 1882 and 1892 increased from $20,655,294 to $82,805,965. The rate of taxation, State and county, is $1.45. There are 279 miles of railroad in the county. The county property is valued at $1,230,000 and the county debt is $998,500. There are 439 schools and 25,576 school children between 5 and 17 years of age.

The county abounds in attractive resorts, from sea-shore to pine-clad mountains, where comfortable hotels are, during a portion of the year, filled with health and pleasure seekers from all parts of the world.

For purposes of description, the county may be divided as follows: Los Angeles City; San Gabriel Valley; Pomona Valley; Los Nietos Valley; Between City and Ocean: The Seaside, and the Northern Section.

LOS ANGELES CITY.

There is probably no city of equal size in the United States which is so well known throughout the country as Los Angeles, the beautiful county seat of this county, which has made such marvelous growth during the past ten years. It is charmingly located at the base of the Sierra Madre foothills, fifteen miles from the coast and about 300 feet above sea-level. The city limits cover thirty-six square miles of hill, valley, and plain, affording a succession of varied and picturesque residence sites.

In 1880 Los Angeles was a sleepy semi-Mexican pueblo of 11,000 people. Its houses were mostly of adobe, or sun-dried brick; its streets were unpaved and few even graded; its chief commerce was confined to wool and hides. Even in 1885 there had been little improvement. The changes that have taken place during the past eight years are truly wonderful.

The population of Los Angeles, by the census of 1890, was over 50,000 and is at present not less than 65,000. There are in the city one hundred miles of graded and graveled streets, eleven miles of paved streets, and over ninety miles of cement sidewalks. Most of the street-paving is of asphaltum. An internal sewer system, costing $374,000, has been completed, and work is almost completed on an outfall sewer to the ocean, which has cost $400,000. There are several systems of water supply, and bonds to the amount of $526,000 have been voted for a complete municipal water system. For ten years the city has been lighted entirely by electricity.

The value of buildings erected within the past ten years—and mainly within the past seven—is not less than $20,000,000, including a $500,000 court house, a $200,000 city hall, and a number of handsome four, five and six-story blocks, costing from $100,000 to $300,000 each.

Two handsome theaters seat 1400 and 1000 respectively, and a third is being built. They present most of the leading attractions from the East and Europe. There is also a large pavilion, seating 4,000, where fairs, fruit shows and occasional theatrical performances and concerts are given.

The street railroad system is probably superior to that of any city of equal population in the United States. There are nearly one hundred miles of street railroad track, mostly cable and electric.

Los Angeles is favorably situated for commerce, as well as for pleasant residence. There is no city in the West where business is better than in Los Angeles at present. The wonderful natural resources of the surrounding country are shown by the manner in which Los Angeles survived the effect of the wild speculative real estate boom of 1886–87. There were no failures, and while many, of course, bought more land than they needed, and suffered individual discomfort, the affairs of that period have been gradually adjusted, prices of real estate have come down to a reasonable basis, and city property is again attracting the attention of conservative Eastern capitalists, who see in it a good investment. Several Eastern men of wealth have invested millions in Los Angeles property during the past year, and are building large business blocks. A big revival is noticeable all along the line. Substantial buildings are going up in every direction and improvements of an enduring character are being made. With the increase in population, manufacturing is also making a forward stride.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has done much to advance the interests of the city and county.

Socially, Los Angeles is a most attractive city, the inhabitants being cosmopolitan, hospitable and refined. The schools are second to none in the United States. There are also a number of colleges. The public library contains over 30,000 selected volumes. Lectures, concerts and other entertainments are of almost daily occurrence. The ocean and mountains are both within three-quarters of an hour's ride by rail.

The homes of Los Angeles charm the visitor, most of them standing in spacious lots, beautified with semi-tropical trees and shrubs. Hotels and boarding-houses are plentiful and rates reasonable.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY.

The first settlement in Los Angeles County was made in this famed and beautiful valley by the Mission fathers, over a century ago.

A ride of twenty minutes on either of two railroads, past GARVANZA and several other pretty suburbs, nestling in a mountain cañon, brings the traveler from Los Angeles to PASADENA, the "Crown of the Valley," situated on a commanding elevation at the base of the Sierra Madre Mountains,

FIGUEROA STREET, LOS ANGELES CITY.

900 feet above sea-level. Twenty years ago this was a sheep pasture, with a solitary ranch house. An association, composed mostly of Indiana people, secured the tract at the price of $5 an acre, developed water, and founded a colony, little dreaming that it was destined to become within a few years a city whose beauty has given it a reputation all over the civilized world.

The census of 1890 gave Pasadena a population of 4,882. Including the suburbs, which extend in all directions, it now claims a population of nearly 10,000. It has well paved streets, handsome business blocks, large and tasteful churches and school buildings, an imposing library, spacious opera house, and several banks, but its chief attraction is found in the beautiful homes of its citizens, standing in grounds of from half an acre to ten acres. It is small wonder that Pasadena is attracting wealthy men from all over the world, who come, see, and are conquered, building tasteful and costly residences among its orange groves.

The people of Pasadena are cultured and refined. Educational facilities are of the best, the Throop University having the only manual training department in Southern California. There is a constant round of festivities. A dozen points of interest are within a few hours' ride. A cable railroad has been built up Echo Mountain, at the base of the Sierra Madre range, where a hotel has been built. It is proposed to extend the road to the summit of the range.

About two miles south of Pasadena is ALHAMBRA, a beautiful residence settlement among orange groves, which duplicates the beauty of Pasadena, although at a lower elevation and consequently with less commanding views.

SAN GABRIEL, after which the valley is named, with its old adobe mission church, in which services are still held, is just east of Alhambra. Here the first settlement in the valley was made and the first orange trees planted.

From Pasadena east extends the great Baldwin Ranch, a beautiful park-like tract studded with live-oaks. The home place, with its orange groves, and stable of fleet racers, is a favorite objective point for tourists. To the north, hanging on the very base of the mountains, are SIERRA MADRE and other little settlements. All this is the choicest citrus land and commands a high price, both from its intrinsic value and its peerless location.

Ten miles east of Pasadena is MONROVIA, advantageously located on a gentle slope, at the base of the mountains. A number of wealthy Eastern people have built handsome residences along the foot of the hills. Fine oranges are grown, and deciduous fruit is put up at a factory.

Just east of Monrovia is DUARTE, picturesquely located at the very foot of a spur of the mountains. Duarte oranges are celebrated and bring a high price.

Soon after crossing the San Gabriel River, AZUSA is reached, a flourishing horticultural town, of which the adjoining settlements of Covina and Vineland are really a part. Azusa ships more produce than any other point between Los Angeles and Pomona. Oranges are largely grown and a specialty is made of strawberries, which are shipped in spring to distant parts of the continent, the exports of this fruit from March to August amounting to 425,000 pounds. Azusa has a number of business blocks, a bank, a cold storage factory, and will soon have an electric light plant, the power being furnished by water from San Gabriel Cañon.

Several miles south of the places above named, along the line of the Southern Pacific Company, is a stretch of moist country, where much corn and alfalfa is raised. EL MONTE and PUENTE are the principal settlements. At the latter place are productive oil wells, which supply most of the petroleum used for fuel in Los Angeles.

Continuing eastward from Azusa, along the Southern California Railway, GLENDORA is reached, a picturesque little horticultural settlement, nestled among orchards at the base of the mountains. This is, in some respects, the most beautiful part of the beautiful San Gabriel Valley. The valley narrows, and the hills on each side, of varied form, afford an endless succession of charming landscapes. Glendora is in a frostless belt and great quantities of winter vegetables and berries are shipped from there to the East.

From Glendora the train ascends 200 feet in four miles to SAN DIMAS, nearly one thousand feet above sea-level, and on the dividing ridge between the San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys.

POMONA VALLEY.

This section, which was formerly known as the San José Valley, has made almost all its growth during the past ten years.

POMONA, thirty miles east of Los Angeles, on the Southern California and Southern Pacific lines, is a thriving little city, to which the census of 1890 credited 3,634 inhabitants, since which time it has largely increased. In 1880 the population was 130. It has well-kept streets, a number of handsome business blocks, banks, schools and churches, and a general air of prosperity. For miles in every direction stretch continuous rows of orchards. Oranges, apricots, peaches, prunes and olives yield large profits to the fortunate owners, whose tasteful homes are embowered among the trees. Nearly four hundred thousand dollars was received last year for horticultural products by this community, of some five thousand people, on a tract which ten years ago was little better than a desert. Five fruit dryers and a cannery have paid out in wages as much as twelve hundred dollars a day. Fifty carloads of fresh deciduous fruits were shipped from Pomona this season. Two years hence the income of Pomona will be over one million dollars annually from horticultural products.

Pomona has become a great center for the olive industry. Hundreds of thousands of young trees are sent to all parts of the Coast. The demand for pickled olives is in excess of the supply, and a fine grade of oil is made at a local mill.

The San Antonio Electric Light and Power Company, utilizing a mountain stream, flowing from the San Antonio Cañon, furnishes light and power to Pomona, and expects soon to extend its field as far as San Bernardino. Pomona is a striking example of the horticultural possibilities of Southern California. Few places in the State have a future that is brighter or more assured. There is a comfortable and capacious tourists' hotel, which in winter is well patronized.

At CLAREMONT, a suburb of Pomona, there is a college which is being enlarged; also a number of beautiful homes, with thriving orchards. At LORDSBURG, the first station on the Southern California Railway west of Pomona, is a large Dunkard college, in an imposing building that was designed for a hotel.

LOS NIETOS VALLEY.

This is a fertile, level section of the county, southeast of the city, which attracted settlers in the early days of Southern California's agricultural development. It derived its name from the old Spanish settlement of Los Nietos. It is a steady, old-fashioned section, especially famous for its orchards of English walnuts and a region of hay, hogs, corn and cheese, although fine deciduous fruits and oranges are also grown.

The chief town in this section is DOWNEY, a quiet, prosperous place, surrounded by fertile lands, upon which large crops of alfalfa, corn and fruits are raised. Much butter, cheese, eggs and poultry are shipped. Alfalfa land that will yield four to eight tons of alfalfa hay to the acre can be bought at from $100 to $150 per acre.

At SANTA FE SPRINGS the mineral water attracts many visitors. NORWALK, four miles south of Downey, is a center of the dairy industry, with two cheese factories. Much corn, potatoes and butter are shipped. RIVERA, a comparatively new village in the midst of an old orchard settlement, makes a specialty of walnut culture, over eighty carloads of these profitable nuts having been shipped last season.

COMPTON, about eleven miles from Los Angeles, on the San Pedro branch of the Southern Pacific, is surrounded by artesian wells and fat fields of corn and alfalfa. Fine apples are grown. CLEARWATER, a little east of Compton, was founded as a coöperative colony a few years ago. Artesian water is obtained in the artesian belt, which appears to be located over an underground river. Around FLORENCE, which is a few miles south of Los Angeles, are thousands of acres of potato and alfalfa fields. Quantities of vegetables are grown in this section.

WHITTIER, which was a wild mustard patch five years ago, has grown rapidly. Its location is pleasant and sightly, at the edge of the Los Nietos Valley, on the slope of the San José hills, looking toward the ocean. Since the introduction of an ample water supply for irrigation, it has made rapid strides. Many lemon groves are being planted, that delicate tree doing well here, where fogs and frost are almost unknown. There are over one hundred acres of orange nurseries. There is a large cannery, which is now employing 450 persons and shipping two carloads of fruit daily, a fruit drying establishment, a sorghum

factory and a broom factory. The State reform school, an imposing building, containing over four hundred boys and girls, is located at Whittier.

BETWEEN CITY AND OCEAN.

The country lying between Los Angeles City and the ocean on the west and southwest, a distance of from fifteen to twenty miles, is evidently destined to become densely populated. In fact, it will in time be a suburban portion of the city, which is advancing steadily in that direction.

The most important place between the city and the ocean is INGLEWOOD, an attractive little town in the center of the fertile Centinela Ranch of 13,000 acres, with some handsome business structures and a number of pretty homes. There are fine avenues shaded by immense eucalyptus trees. Much fruit is grown around here, there being nearly a thousand acres of citrus and other trees. All products except citrus fruits are raised without irrigation. A large brick-making establishment turns out a superior quality of brick, which is in great demand. The soil is very fertile, and the supply of water for irrigation — which is already large — is about to be greatly increased from the Los Angeles River, thus making possible the planting of a much larger area to valuable horticultural products.

At Inglewood the line of the Southern California Railway (Santa Fe system) diverges, one branch going to Redondo Beach, and one to Santa Monica. South of Inglewood, toward Redondo Beach, is a high mesa, upon which many persons of moderate means have made productive homes. The chief settlements are GARDENA, MONETA, and HOWARD'S SUMMIT. Lands here are held at a moderate price.

THE PALMS is a pretty settlement on the Southern Pacific line to Santa Monica. Deciduous fruits are chiefly grown.

The Cahuenga Valley is a strip of country along the foothills from Los Angeles to Santa Monica, which, being mostly free from frost, permits the most delicate plants and trees to thrive all the year round. Bananas ripen their fruit, lemons do well, and winter vegetables, such as string beans, green peas, chile peppers and tomatoes, are shipped all over the country at midwinter, affording large profits. The Cahuenga Valley is destined to be one of the most popular and thickly settled suburban settlements of Los Angeles.

FROM SNOW TO ROSES.

No. 1.—This view was taken on the side of the Sierra Madre Mountains above Pasadena, March 14, 1893.

FROM SNOW TO ROSES.

No. 2.—This view was taken thirty-eight minutes after taking the Snow Scene above, the trip between the two points being made on foot.

THE SEASIDE.

Los Angeles County is fortunate in possessing several attractive seaside resorts, with fine beaches, which are much frequented in the summer months by residents of Los Angeles City and the interior towns, as well as by people from Arizona.

Oldest and best known of these is SANTA MONICA, charmingly located on the beautiful bay of that name. There is a fine beach for bathing, and a large hotel. The last census gave Santa Monica 1,580 inhabitants. It has well-paved streets, some good business blocks and a street railroad. The residences are mostly surrounded by beautiful gardens. Santa Monica's climate approaches perfection all the year round.

The Southern Pacific railroad has been extended along the beach about three miles north of Santa Monica to the cañon, where a wharf 4,600 feet long has been built by the company. The place is now known as PORT LOS ANGELES and promises to become in time a busy shipping point

Three miles from Santa Monica is the National Soldiers' Home, with about 1,000 inmates.

REDONDO is a new place, created during the past five years by the energy of two private citizens, who built a magnificent tourist hotel, a wharf, railroad to Los Angeles, bath house, pavillion, etc. Redondo now does a large shipping business, steamers of the coast line calling regularly, and much lumber being imported by sailing vessels. The steamship company handled over 50,000,000 pounds of freight last year. In addition to a large regular population the town is crowded with visitors on Sundays and holidays, and many families rent cottages for the summer. There is a fine pebble beach and good fishing. Redondo is reached by the Santa Fe line, as well as by the Redondo narrow gauge railway.

SAN PEDRO is chiefly known as a busy harbor, on which the United States Government has expended nearly one million dollars. It deserves to be more frequented as a resort. There is good boating, bathing and fishing, and the view from the higher portion of the town is magnificent. San Pedro is decidedly the most picturesque of the four seaside towns of the county, and will undoubtedly become more frequented in time. In addition to the Southern Pacific, the Terminal Railway has a line of road, and has built wharves, bath houses, etc., at East San Pedro.

LONG BEACH, east of San Pedro, is a quiet family resort, with one of the finest beaches on the Coast. A wharf over 1,600 feet in length has been built. There are a number of neat cottages with pretty gardens. At the rear of the town is a fertile horticultural section. A number of lemon orchards have been planted on the adjoining Alamitos rancho.

CATALINA, a picturesque mountainous island, about twenty miles from the main land, has rapidly grown in favor as a resort. It is reached by steamer from San Pedro and Redondo. There is fine still-water bathing, fish in great quantity and variety, boating, Indian relics, goat hunting and other attractions. Several comfortable hotels and many neat cottages and tents accommodate visitors.

THE NORTHERN SECTION.

Immediately north of Los Angeles there were, until recently, large unsubdivided ranches, and still farther north over the first range of mountains is the great Antelope Valley, which, until recently, was regarded as a desert.

GLENDALE is a pretty settlement, three miles north of the city limits, at the foot of the Verdugo Mountains, on two lines of railroad. Many citizens of Los Angeles reside here. Much deciduous fruit is grown, and there are some fine old orange orchards.

Back of Glendale are the two picturesque little mountain valleys of Eagle Rock and Crescenta Cañada, whose charming climate and fertile soil have attracted many homeseekers. Citrus and deciduous fruits are grown, also winter vegetables in the frostless belt of these valleys.

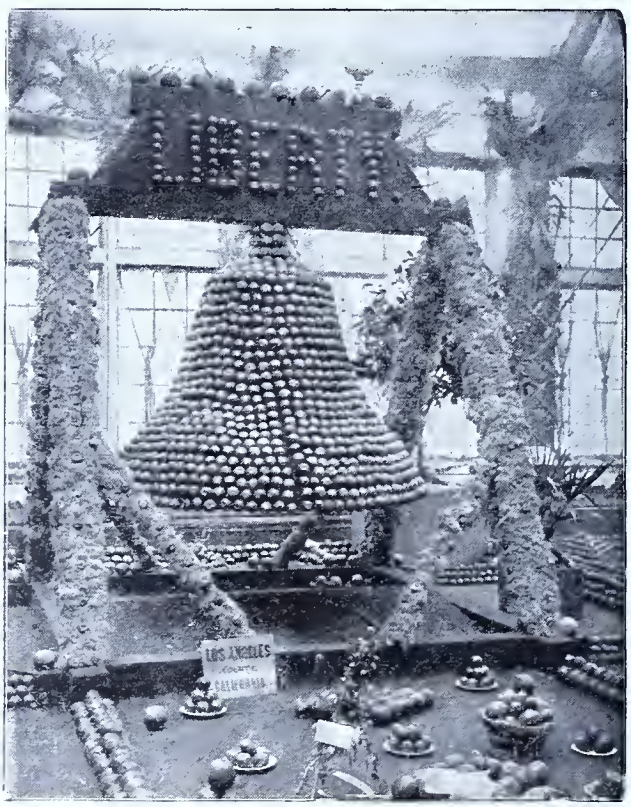
North of Glendale is BURBANK, a small town of sightly location, on a sloping mesa at the foot of the mountains. Fine deciduous fruits and potatoes are raised.

From Burbank a branch of the Southern Pacific railroad has just been built to CHATSWORTH PARK, at the foot of the Simi Pass, a picturesque settlement among groves of live oaks.

Beyond Burbank stretches the San Fernando Valley, the granary of the county. From 100 to 250 six and eight-horse teams loaded with wheat drive into SAN FERNANDO daily during the season. A large area has been planted to fruit, there being one orchard of 65,000 trees, both citrus and deciduous.

Good oranges are grown. The old Spanish Mission near the town is well worth visiting.

North of San Fernando, past NEWHALL and Soledad Cañon, is the great Antelope Valley, a vast elevated plateau, where the lands are cheap and some of the finest wheat in California is raised in large quantities. Settlement has been rapid during the past few years and many fruit trees are being planted, almonds, cherries and raisin grapes doing especially well. There is a wide artesian belt and irrigation is being introduced. Some snow occasionally falls in winter, but does no damage to fruit trees. LANCASTER is the chief settlement and is a thrifty little town.



LOS ANGELES ORANGES AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

IT should be understood that the quotations for planting and cultivating orchards given in the following pages are subject to modification. The price of trees varies from year to year, and even during the same season, like that of any other product. The cost of preparing land depends very largely upon the character of the tract, whether it is level or uneven, clear or covered with brush, etc. The figures given must therefore be considered as only approximate.

In regard to the profits of horticulture, little is said here, as it is almost impossible to give figures of definite value on this subject. Too much of a misleading character has been printed already, arousing false hopes and resulting in disappointment. The profits of horticulture in Los Angeles County are, under favorable conditions, very large—larger probably than those which are derived from the products of the soil in any other part of the world. They depend on so many varying conditions, such as the character of the soil, the care bestowed upon the orchard, the facilities of transportation, the taste displayed in packing, and the condition of the market, that it is, as stated, impossible to give definite figures that are applicable in every case, or can be taken as a rule. In a general way, it may be said that, under favorable conditions, a citrus orchard should, within from five to seven years of planting, yield a net profit of from $100 to $200 per acre, increasing steadily from that time. and that a deciduous orchard should, within from three to five years of planting, net the owner from $50 to $100 per acre, the profits also increasing steadily as the trees attain greater age.

The remarkable prosperity of Los Angeles County, at a time when almost every section of the United States is suffering from depression, is mainly due to the character of its soil and climate, which permit the raising in large quantities of valuable crops that can be grown in few other sections of the country. It is only about a dozen years since hides and wool and tallow were the principal exports of the county. During this brief time the development of our agricultural resources has been truly wonderful.

HORTICULTURE.

First in importance among the horticultural products of the county is the ORANGE. The profits of orange growing are large. The expenses of planting a grove and bringing it to bearing are considerble. First-class orange land, with ample water, costs from $200 to $400 an acre. Orange trees planted on low, cold spots may do well

for a few years, but when an extra cold spell comes they will suffer. Los Angeles County has about one-fourth of the orange trees in Southern California. The fruit comes on the market from January to April, being later than the Florida crop. The most popular variety is the Washington Navel, which brings the highest price of any orange in the markets of the United States. The seedling sells for less money, but produces larger crops. The Mediterranean Sweet, St. Michael, Valencia Late and Malta Blood are also largely grown. The best soil for oranges is a deep, rich, sandy or gravelly loam, well drained. The best seasons for planting are spring and early summer, when the buds are starting. Budded trees are generally planted 24 feet apart, seedlings 24 to 28 feet. Budded trees are considered in profitable bearing at 5 years from planting, and seedlings at 8. The crops increase steadily for at least 15 years. A seedling at 8 years will yield from 3 to 5 boxes of fruit and at 15 years from 10 to 15 boxes. The orange tree lives and bears for centuries. The cost of trees is much less than it was a few years ago. The following estimate is made by a leading nurseryman of the cost of planting a budded orange grove of ten acres and caring for it three years:

Trees (85 to an acre) at 35 cents	$297.00
Preparing land and setting	90.00
Care per year, $15 per acre	450.00
Cost at end of three years	$837.00

One man can care for twenty acres of bearing orange orchard. The necessary experience is easily acquired.

The chief orange growing sections of the county are the San Gabriel, Azusa and Pomona Valleys, Downey, Vernon, Inglewood and Glendale.

The LEMON has been rapidly coming into favor among Los Angeles fruit growers during the past two or three years, since a proper method of curing the fruit has been introduced. Previously, the fruit was allowed to ripen on the tree and the skin in consequence became thick, causing an opinion to prevail among dealers that Los Angeles lemons were "no good." What has been said in regard to the orange applies also generally to the lemon. The tree requires a large supply of water. The cost of planting a lemon orchard is about the same as that of the orange. The tree begins to bear a little earlier, and the fruit can be gathered almost every month in the year. The Lisbon is the greatest favorite, followed closely by the Villa Franca and the Eureka. The curing of the lemon is a simple operation, consisting in storing the fruit on trays in a dark, well ventilated room. They may be kept after being cured in this manner for six months or more. The fruit is generally supposed to do better near the ocean, although some prefer it farther inland.

No branch of horticulture has made greater progress during the past couple of years than OLIVE culture. The olive can be grown in almost any part of Los Angeles County. Trees are grown from cuttings taken in December or January and transferred to the open

ground the following year after they are well rooted. Land suitable for olive culture can be bought at from $50 to $100 an acre. The young trees for a ten-acre tract should not cost more than $150. The cost of planting an acre is somewhat less than with citrus fruits. Many imported varieties have been introduced. Some of these begin to bear within three years of planting. In about seven years the yield should be at least a gallon of oil to the tree. As much as two gallons of berries have been gathered from trees four years old. The yield goes on increasing for an indefinite time and the trees live for centuries. There is a good demand for the product, both in the shape of pickled olives and oil, and it will be a long time before the supply will equal the demand.

The FIG has come into more general cultivation during the past few years, since the imported white varieties have superseded the black fig, which was planted by the Mission fathers. The fig bears very early and yields immense crops. It should be planted 30 to 40 feet apart, which permits the culture of berries and root crops between rows until it is six or seven years of age. The tree bears a fair crop the third year and a full crop after the fifth year. A sandy loam is the best soil for the fig. Cuttings about six inches long are planted in sand and transplanted into nursery rows after rooting. The next year they can be planted in the orchard. The culture of this fruit is still in its infancy, as the method of drying it successfully is still in an experimental stage. There is a large home market for the product, imports from Smyrna exceeding $500,000 a year. The cost of planting a fig orchard is about the same as that of an olive orchard. The tree is successfully grown throughout the county.

California PRUNES are rapidly displacing the imported article in Eastern markets. The fruit is largely grown in the Pomona and San Gabriel Valleys. The prune grows best in heavy sedimentary soil. Trees are planted from 20 to 24 feet apart The wider distance is better. After picking, the prunes are dipped in weak lye, dried and graded according to their size. Land adapted to prunes can be bought at from $50 to $150 per acre. Trees can be purchased today at $10 per hundred. A grower estimates the following expenses: Preparing ground, $5 per acre; planting, $2.75 per acre; care and cultivation. $7.50 per acre; pruning, $1 the second year, $2 the third year and $4 to $5 the fourth year; spraying, 75 cents the second year, $1 to $1.25 the third and $4 to $5 the fourth. The profits of prune culture have been very large.

The APRICOT is a specialty of this section, which flourishes in few other parts of the world. The fruit is largely canned and dried. At four years from planting the trees should yield from 50 to 75 pounds, and in six years about 200 pounds. Sixty to eighty trees are planted to an acre. The cost of trees, preparing ground for orchard and care after planting is about the same as for prunes.

The PEACH grows to perfection in Los Angeles County and the different varieties are gathered in great quantities during four months of the year. The trees bear very early, frequently yielding a considerable

PUMPKINS RAISED IN AN ORCHARD.

quantity of fruit the second year after setting out. Ten acres of seven-year-old trees have produced 47 tons of fruit. Expenses for planting are the same as for apricots and prunes.

The NECTARINE, a delicious fruit, grows under similar conditions to the apricot.

APPLES do well in the higher mountain regions and near the coast. Good prices are always obtained for apples in this section. A yield of 25 tons from three acres of ten-year-old trees in Los Angeles County is reported, the fruit selling at three cents a pound. Apple trees one year from the bud are worth at present $10 per hundred. Expenses for planting and caring are the same as for other deciduous fruits.

PEARS of many varieties succeed well. The Bartlett is a special favorite, and is shipped by the carload in a fresh state. Pear trees are worth $15 per hundred. Expenses the same as for other deciduous fruits. The trees are quite hardy in this section.

Many varieties of the GRAPE are grown in this county, for table use and the manufacture of wines and brandies. Raisin grapes are raised along the foothills in the northern and eastern parts of the county with fair success, where the air is dry. For table use the Black Hamburg, Muscat, Champagne and Flaming Tokay are favorite varieties. Some varieties ripen as late as November. For raisins the Muscat of Alexandria is grown. Usually about 680 cuttings are planted to the acre. The cost of planting, irrigating and two years caring of a raisin vineyard is about $25 per acre. In three years the vineyard should yield fifty 20-pound boxes of raisins per acre, in four years 150 boxes, in five years 200 boxes, and after that a small increase. The cost of cultivating per acre is $15; curing and packing 40 cents per box. In Antelope Valley, in the northern part of the county, lands adapted to the culture of the raisin grape may be purchased at about $30 an acre or even less. There are several large wineries in the county, notably in the San Gabriel Valley, where wine and brandy of excellent quality are made.

The so-called English WALNUT is largely grown in Los Angeles County, the headquarters of the industry being at Rivera, just south of Los Angeles City, from which point 80 carloads of nuts were shipped last season. The tree needs deep, rich, naturally moist soil. The soft-shell variety, recently introduced, will bear a good crop in six years after planting. About 20 to 25 trees are planted to the acre. At maturity the trees should yield from $8 to $10 worth of nuts each. Good walnut land is worth about $200 an acre. Other crops can be grown between the trees for several years after planting. The expense of setting out an orchard and caring for it does not differ materially from that of other deciduous fruits.

The ALMOND has not been so extensively cultivated in Los Angeles as in some other counties of the State. Of late a number of orchards have been planted in the Antelope Valley and are doing remarkably well, bearing early and large crops. The tree requires a light, well-drained soil and location removed from coast winds or fogs. The planting, cultivation, etc., are almost identical with the peach,

which this tree very closely resembles in character. The tree bears in four years from planting.

CHERRIES have been little planted as yet, but they have been found to succeed in the more elevated valleys. The retail price rarely falls below 10 cents per pound.

The GUAVA is a delicious fruit, with a flavor like a cross between the strawberry and the black currant. It grows on bushes and has been hitherto generally planted between orchard trees. Guava jelly, made from the yellow variety, is celebrated the world over.

STRAWBERRIES and BLACKBERRIES bear enormous crops in Los Angeles County during many months of the year. They are sometimes grown between orchard trees. Around Azusa, in the San Gabriel Valley, there are over 150 acres of strawberries, and the shipments last season amounted to 500,000 pounds. Very fine berries are also raised between Los Angeles and Redondo, in the vicinity of Gardena, a few miles from the ocean. Berries are shipped to all parts of the country by express.

Among other fruits that are grown here on a limited scale are the JAPANESE PERSIMMON, the LOQUOT, or Japanese plum, and the POMEGRANATE. The BANANA ripens in a few sheltered localities. It is not grown for the market. MELONS yield enormous crops and fruit from early summer until late in the winter. Melons weighing 100 pounds have been raised and those weighing 50 pounds are common.

POTATOES, ONIONS, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER and CELERY are now shipped East in large quantities by the carload. The raising of winter vegetables in the frostless belts of the county is a profitable business. STRING BEANS, GREEN PEAS, TOMATOES, CHILE PEPPERS and other vegetables are shipped at Christmas to the northern part of the State and to the East, fetching high prices, as much as 35 cents per pound being paid for string beans in San Francisco.

PUMPKINS have been raised here that weigh 314 pounds; BEETS that weigh as much as the average man; RADISHES that tip the scales at seven pounds; MUSTARD stalks over thirteen feet high, and ELDERBERRY "bushes" with trunks two feet in diameter. Sufficient PEANUTS to supply the home market are grown.

The beautiful PAMPAS PLUME is cultivated and sold in large quantities for ornamental purposes. A lady near Whittier has 28 acres of these plumes, grown between walnut trees.

A promising branch of the horticultural industry is the growing of SEEDS for the Eastern nurseryman, who finds seeds grown in this section superior to all others. Ladies have been very successful in this business.

FLOWERS of every variety grow profusely in the open air throughout the year. Several small attempts have been made to establish perfume factories, but the business has never been undertaken on a large scale. The shipment of cut flowers might be a profitable industry.

GENERAL AGRICULTURE.

Although many of the grain fields of the county have been transformed into orchards, a large quantity of fine BARLEY and WHEAT are still grown, new sections having been brought under cultivation in the northern part of the county. The quality of Los Angeles wheat is very fine. The varieties raised are principally White Russian, Defiance and Scotch Fife. Some Australian wheat is also raised in San Fernando Valley. Cargoes of wheat are shipped from San Pedro and Port Los Angeles direct to Europe. A yield of 1,300 pounds to the acre is considered a good average. Wheat land is often rented, the man who takes the land paying from one-fourth to one-fifth of the crop, according to whether the land is bare or has buildings.

BARLEY is an important crop. In this section it takes the place of oats for feeding horses and cattle. Wheat and barley are never irrigated here.

Large quantities of wheat and barley are raised to be cut for HAY while green. After a crop of barley hay has been harvested, yielding perhaps three tons to the acre, another crop of corn or potatoes is often raised on the same land.

Los Angeles County CORN is "hard to beat." The stalks sometimes grow to a height of over 20 feet, and a hundred bushels to the acre is not an extraordinary yield. EGYPTIAN CORN is grown as a fodder plant and as food for chickens.

ALFALFA, which is largely grown for hay, is a most valuable forage plant. Once planted, it needs little care, except plenty of water for irrigation after each cutting. Two crops may be cut the first year, and after the third year from three to six or more crops, yielding from one to two tons to the acre at each cutting. Animals are pastured in the fields and also given rations of cut hay.

SUGAR BEETS have been raised with great success in an adjoining county, and it is probable that the culture of this crop will soon be introduced in Los Angeles County, where much of the soil is thoroughly adapted to the purpose. The season for making sugar here lasts four months or more, against 50 to 60 days in Europe.

LIVE STOCK, DAIRY AND POULTRY.

CATTLE are no longer raised in vast herds in this county, as they were in former years, the land having become too valuable for that purpose. Los Angeles now imports large quantities of cattle from other sections. The same is true in regard to SHEEP which have been driven farther and farther back as cultivation has proceeded.

A great impetus has been given to the raising of HOGS through the establishing in Los Angeles of a large pork packing factory. Hogs eat alfalfa readily and are generally "finished off" with corn or barley. The greater part of the ham and bacon consumed here is still imported. From six to seven cents is paid for hogs on the foot at the Los Angeles packing house.

The DAIRY business has been greatly extended during the past few

PICKING ORANGES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

years. Good prices are always paid for butter and cheese. There are several cheese factories and room for more. An acre of alfalfa will supply four cows with green food the year round.

POULTRY raising offers great inducements to industrious men of moderate means. Poultry does well here when given the same attention which it receives in the East. The price of fresh eggs rarely falls below 25 cents a dozen, while chickens bring $6 a dozen.

The HONEY raised in this section is celebrated the world over, being shipped by the carload to the East and Europe. The hills abound with flowers and shrubs, from which the bees extract the honey. The business pays well in average seasons. The work is light and is especially adapted to men of moderate means who are in search of health as well as a living. The increase of swarms is very rapid.

Some effort has been made in the direction of SILK culture, and silk of good quality has been produced. An exhibit of silk from this section has been made at the World's Fair.

PRICES OF LAND.

Prices of land in Southern California are mainly influenced by water supply and distance from towns and communication. Land adapted to growing grain, root crops, alfalfa, and deciduous fruits, without irrigation, may be had at from $30 to $100 per acre ; land with water for irrigation, adapted to all varieties of deciduous fruits, at from $100 to $200, and first-class citrus land, with ample water right, at from $200 to $400. Good grazing land may be had in large quantities, in the mountains, at about $10 per acre, often with one or more springs. Some of this will be rocky and steep, but again there will be arable patches and sometimes timber. It should be remembered that the lowest priced land is by no means always the cheapest, judged by what it will produce.

Land is now offered on very easy terms to actual settlers. Some may be had occasionally, without any cash payment, except interest, for ten years, on condition that trees are planted and improvements made. In this manner an industrious settler can commence with little cash ; but for those who are determined to have low-priced land there is still plenty to be found. Back in the mountains relinquishments of government claims, that include some good level land, may be bought for a few hundred dollars, sometimes with a shanty and other small improvements. The land-seeker in Southern California should, at the start, abandon the idea of taking up government land. The country has been raked over for such land, and what few hills are left are isolated and rugged. Five acres of level land with water, near a market, is far preferable to a quarter-section of such mountain land, from a financial—and still more from a social—standpoint.

IRRIGATION.

A mistaken idea prevails to some extent in the East that farming is only carried on in Southern California by means of irrigation, and that without it crops would be a failure. For all grains and winter crops

irrigation is not employed. Corn is irrigated in some localities, being a summer crop, but is successfully grown in many places without irrigation. Upon some lands, after a crop raised without irrigation has been harvested, another is raised by means of irrigation. On irrigated land, two or three crops a year are frequently raised by alternating barley, hay, corn and potatoes, or other crops.

Water for irrigation is obtained from rivers, from small mountain streams, and from artesian wells. The old conception of Southern California as a waterless land is being rapidly corrected. Tunnels are driven into the mountains and water is almost invariably struck in varying quantities. At other places, mammoth dams have been constructed at suitable sites in the mountains, forming reservoirs to catch the winter rainfall, which would otherwise rush off to the ocean along the water-courses, many of which are dry all summer. On the lowlands, flowing wells are obtained at depths varying from 60 to 200 feet or more. They are quickly and cheaply bored by machinery. Some of these wells give a very large flow. Near Pomona, which is chiefly supplied with water from artesian wells, are over 100 wells, of depths ranging from 150 to 180 feet.

If the farmer has an artesian supply on a high portion of his tract he is, of course, independent as to water. Otherwise, the furnishing of water for irrigation, which involves a large outlay for tunneling, piping and constructing reservoirs, is undertaken by companies. A recent Legislature passed a beneficent law known as the "Wright Act," permitting districts to organize and issue bonds, which can be sold for the purpose of constructing an irrigating system.

Where land is purchased in an irrigated section, the right to so much water—generally one inch to ten acres—is purchased with the land. Where the water right is purchased, the expense for keeping pipes and ditches in order, etc., runs from 50 cents to $2.50 per acre a year. The cost of water to purchasers per acre per year, in cases where the land-owners do not own the water, varies from $2.50 to $12.

FOR THE TOURIST.

For those who are "on pleasure bent" Southern California offers many and varied attractions. The lover of nature, the mountain-climber, the hunter, the angler, the naturalist, the botanist, the geologist, and the antiquarian will all find in this section a rich field.

There is no lack of attractive resorts. Between the smiling sea-shore and the snow-capped mountain summits are hundreds of interesting valleys, glens, cañons, and hills, affording a constant change of scenery. As mentioned on a previous page, a person may bathe in the surf under a genial sun, at midwinter, lunch amid the orange groves, loaded with golden fruit, and sup in the snow among the pines. There is plenty of game, from jack rabbits to bears. Unexcelled fishing may be had along the coast. The old missions will interest the tourist and the antiquarian will find large quantities of Indian relics. There are coursing, tennis and athletic clubs with frequent meetings.

CONDENSED FACTS.

Many facts about Los Angeles County, not included in the preceding pages, will be found in the following paragraphs, which answer a number of questions that are constantly being asked about this section:

Rain falls in the winter, but seldom for more than three days at a time, the intervals being warm and sunny. The average rainfall for the year is 18¾ inches.

Epidemic diseases, poisonous insects, tornadoes, cyclones and thunder storms are conspicuous by their absence. It is twenty years since there was an earthquake severe enough to effect any damage.

All productions of Eastern and Northern States can be grown here, besides those of semi-tropical and many tropical countries.

The soil and climate are many and varied, including sea-shore, mountain and warm interior valleys. The soil is deep and almost inexhaustible.

Among the mineral products of Southern California found in commercial quantities are petroleum, asphaltum, borax, gypsum, soda, salt, tin, silver and gold.

Improved farm property can be bought all the way from $50 to $500 per acre. Easy terms can be obtained, generally, on part of the purchase price.

The average wages are: Farm hands, $20 to $30 a month and board; common laborers, $1.50 to $1.75 per day; skilled laborers (carpenters, brickmasons, etc.). $2.50 to $4.50 per day; clerks, $25 to $100 per month; domestic servants, $15 to $40 per month.

Skilled labor is generally in fair demand. Of clerks there is a surplus; also of doctors, lawyers, preachers, school and music teachers, and real estate agents. There are good openings in the cities for handy men who can do mechanical jobs of various descriptions and are willing to work at a reasonable rate — "jacks of all trades." Many families come here because one of their members is sick. Such people are often willing to work for very small compensation.

Rates of living are about the same as in the Middle and Western States.

Fuel is high. Soft coal costs $9 to $14 a ton; wood, $4 to $10 a cord. Farmers can plant the eucalyptus or gum tree, and after two years have all the fuel they need.

An average of 300 sunny days makes it possible to work in the open air the greater part of the year. Stock and produce need little protection from the weather.

A comfortable house of from four to six rooms in a good neighborhood in Los Angeles, convenient to car line and a mile or two from the business center, may be rented at from $8 to $25 a month.

Rough lumber is worth about $20 per 1,000; surfaced, $25 to $35. A plain, hard-finished house of five rooms can be built for $600.

Ten acres of good land with water will support an average family in Los Angeles County

Eleven railroads center at Los Angeles, of whicb two are transcontinental lines. The merchants do a large jobbing and wholesale trade. The development of the surrounding country is more tban keeping pace witb that of the city.

The assessed wealth of the city is nearly $50,000,000; of the county, over $80,000,000.

The boom *did* burst, but it did not hurt anybody but the speculators.

The highest-priced business property in Los Angeles is valued at about $1,500 a front foot. Good fifty-foot residence lots, two miles from the business center, can be bought at from $500 to $1,000.

The present is a good time to buy property, for the bottom has been reached and prices are already stiffening. Prices will never be lower tban they are now.

The usual rate of interest on first-class security is from 8 to 10 per cent, the lender paying taxes on the mortgage.

Don't leave all your warm clothing behind you when you come to Los Angeles, as tbe nights are very cool, in comparison with the days.

The question is often asked whetber a man with $2,000 can do anytbing in Southern California. A man with that amount, if be is willing to work and learn, can get a very good start on a small, improved place, convenient to market.

Eastern people, as a rule, find it difficult to understand how small an area of ground is necessary here to yield a good income. Many families make a comfortable living and save money on ten acres of irrigated land, while twenty acres is as much as one man can attend to properly. Don't try to farm too much land.

Contracts may be made with responsible men to care for improved places while the owners are away.

It is not practical to raise bees among orcbard trees in cultivated sections.

There are many sources of income while an orchard is coming into bearing, such as berries and winter vegetables, grown between tbe trees; and also poultry.

As elsewhere, great bargains may occasionally be met with in real estate. Some sections, that may be as good as much-vaunted horticultural regions, are yet in the experimental stage, and there land may be had at a comparatively low price.

It is advisable not to plant too many varieties of fruit. Confine yourself to one or two varieties, unless you have a very large tract of land. It is easier to dispose of a large than a small quantity of produce, as wholesale dealers do not care to trouble tbemselves with retail lots.

For the same reason, it is well to locate near those who are raising the same variety of fruit that you intend to plant. In tbis manner carload lots may be made up.

The overland railroad companies do not make special rates to a number of travelers, but parties may obtain an advantage in tbe shape of a special car and many small conveniences.

It does not pay to ship bulky household goods and farming implements to Los Angeles.

The best way to obtain further information as to circumstances in Southern California, is to subscribe for a Los Angeles city or county paper and read the advertisements. Send a dollar and order tbe paper sent as long as that will pay for.

FOR
INFORMATION
ABOUT
CALIFORNIA
WRITE TO THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
LOS ANGELES